'insisted on,' "demanded as a matter of absolute right," "unfriendly attitude" and "heavy responsibility," mean much. Li Hung Chang well trained a diplomatist to understand their significance the Government takes Realizing this, little stock in Li's attempt to "bluff" the United States through the French Consul at Shanghai It regards as more important the message from the Tsung-li-Yamen, which it interprets to mean that the Ministers are to be se t out of Pekin in the direction of Tientsin beare the relief column reaches the capital. By turning over the Ministers to the allies, the Chinese Government would have foundation for negotiationfor peace, and that it is working to that end the

authorities here have not any doubt. The chances of the departure of Li Hung Chang from Shanghai for Pekin have been d minished because of his threatening remark to the French Cossu. That he will be prevented States will concur in the measures of restrain! adopted now seems probable, if he attempts to before the Ministers are in the care of the allied forces. The Gov-ernment does not attach the slightest importance to the Shanghai despatch that the Governor of Nankin and Taotai Sheng announce officially "that the foreign Ministers are held by the Chinese Government as hos tages, and that if the allies march to Pekin they will be killed." It believes that no such announcement has been made, basing the belief not only on the good sense of the Governor and Sheng, who would find themselves in a serious position if they made such an injudicious declaration, but on its experience with other "official" announcements of the Shanghai press

MISS MORRILL WOULD NOT GO. A Missionary at Pao-Ting-Fu Wrote That She Intended to Stay There.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 3 .- The father of Mis Mary S. Morrill, who was at Pao-ting-fu, China, where a massacre is reported, has received a letter from his daughter, dated May 30, in which she says:

"Miss Gould and I cannot leave if we would and would not if we could. Our twenty-two girls may be able to leave after examination on June 15, but most probably will not With the country in its present state it would not be expedient, to say the least, for girls and women to be on the road. Their large feet would at once show their affiliation with the hated foreigners. So we are bound to stay here and care for them, and I think our presence may be of some protection to the property Undoubtedly it will at least prevent petty thieving and not give any one the excuse for looting

that the place is deserted. "Of course, if the worst should come, w could only say that we are at our posts. am glad that Mr. and Mrs. Ewing with their children are safe in a healthful place like Pei-One of the Paofu Generals went las week to investigate some of the troubles at the place north of here, and was met by a horde of Boxers. His bodyguard deserted him, and he was cut down and hacked to death with knives. A relative of his also in the army went to investigate, and was himself killed. Still the civil magistrates attempt to deny the existence of the society known as the Boxers.

"Evening-I went into the city this afternoon for my usual Wednesday meeting and class with the women who will come to Mrs Kao's. We had our usual happy time with one another. I trust they will be kept in safety. The city seemed very quiet to-day, just the usual hucksters on the street, and, with the exception of an occasional soldier strolling around, no hint of anything out of the common

"Mr. Bagnall had a round-about warning from one of the officials to-day. The west suburb missionaries with whom Mr. Pitkin consulted do not regard it weighty as yet because of the manner in which it came. The gentlemen think the schools had better be distanted.

gentlemen think the schools had better be dis-banded.

"I am afraid it will not be so easy to send away the girls. Some of them live in an in-fected district. Of course, if we could see them safe with their parents it would be easier for be that the bands that have destroyed the rai-roads will move in another direction. It may be that some check will be put upon their move-ments. The Lord can do as great things as He has done in the past, for His arm is not shortened that He cannot save, nor His ear aneavy that He cannot hear. Do not feel too troubled about us. The danger is all around and near, but God is nearer. Good night. "Thursday noon—I have done a little transand near, but God is nearer. Good night.

"Thursday noon—I have done a little translation with my teacher and have been out to some homes. Now as I eat my lunch I snatch a moment to finish this scribble. Mr. Pitkin's teacher brought some more encouraging news than we have had. Gen. Nich is up north; soldiers are being placed along the line. There are three or four Frenchmen stationed above Paofu, and they had sent word to the employees of the railroad, who have left for Tientsin, not to leave, but the ladies were so bent on leaving that they prevailed. We hear that they are having a very hard time of it. Water is fearfully low, and the Boxers line the banks. The officials as I may have said, wanted them to stay, and they may tell us to go. We shall have to await their hints."

FOOD SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO CHINA. One Cargo Sent by the Commissary Departmen From San Francisco.

" WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—An idea of the amount of food supplies shipped to China by the Commissary Department can be gained from the following list which comprises one cargo which left San Francisco on the transport Hancock:

Bacon, 16,466 pounds; corned beef, 2,112 cans; flour, 18,700 pounds; hard bread, in tins, 18,600 pounds; baking powder, 600 pounds; beans, 3,000 pounds; \$beans, baked, in cans, 768 cans: rice, 600 pounds; hominy, coarse, 320 pounds; fresh potatoes, 6,741 pounds; onions, 1.744 pounds; potatoes, dessicated. 2,000 pounds; onions, dessicated, 520 pounds; tomatoes, 4,200 cans; coffee, 2,700 pounds; sugar, 5,100 pounds; vinegar, 310 gallons; black pepper, 100 pounds; corned beef hash, 528 cans; beef steak and onions, 576 cans; apples, 600 cans; apples, evaporated, 1,240 pounds; apricots, 1,680 cans; breakfast bacon, 288 cans; butter, 720 pounds; American, chesse, 108 pounds; Edam cheese, 21; chocolate, 192 pounds; corn, 2,400 cans; crackers, 1,480 pounds; devilled ham, 360 cans; crackers, 1,480 pounds; devilled ham, 360 cans; crackers, 1,480 pounds; devilled ham, 360 cans; canschess, 300 cans; pounds; oxiters, 84 cans; peaches, 300 cans; peaches, evaporated, 320 pounds; pears, 1,512 cans; peaches, evaporated, 320 pounds; cans; canschines, 1,640 pounds; salmon, 1,152 cans; sardines, 8,000 boxes. Soups: Beef, chicken, clam chowder, mock turtle and oxtail, 1,320 cans; corn starch, 160 pounds; tapioca, 160 pounds; beef tongue, 60 cans; cloves, lemon extract, vanila extract, ground ginger, mustard, olive oil, olives, pickles, cranberries, Worcestershire sauce, pipes, tobacco; blackberry jam, 1,200 cans; current jelly, 912 cans; lime juice, 36 quart cottles; chipped beef, brown bread; ginger ale, 1,500 bottles; malted milk, 240 jars; peach preserves, strawberry preserves, plums, pork sausage, 144 cans; sweet potatoes, 69 cans; string beans and shasha; water, 1,500 bottles. tomatoes. 4,200 cans; coffee, 2,700 pounds; sugar,

In addition the Department sent on the same In addition the Department sent on the same vessel: Soap, five kinds, 2.152 pounds; metal pollsh, buttons, needle books, linen thread, envelopes, ink, writing paper, pencils, penholders, basins, shoe blacking, whiskbrooms, hair brushes, tooth brushes, combs, matches, shoestrings, Apollinaris water, 2,700 bottles; tooth powder, 288 tins.

CHING BING HOG TO GO HOME.

He Will Survey the Situation and Report to the Toledo Colony. TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3.-Ching Bing Hog, a

aundryman at 2214 Monroe street, is an applicant at the Custom House for privilege visit China with return privileges. left cash behind him in the care of trusted friends to the amount of \$1,000. The request of Ching will undoubtedly

\$1,000. The request of Ching will undoubtedly be granted, as he has compiled with all the Government regulations. It is announced that Ching Bing Hog is a sort of a delegate appointed by the Toledo Chinese colony to investigate the situation in China.

It appears that the Chinese newspapers of San Francisco and New York can give no authentic information concerning the revolution in the Empire. From information given by one of Ching's friends it is believed that his visit to China means something more than a pleasure trip, and that he will return with important news for the Chinese Americans. The local colony is naving Ching's expenses, and he is receiving aid from prominent Chinese in other cities.

be Central Railroad of New Jersey will run a 90 excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback on Sunday, Aug. 5. Children under 75 cents. Special train leaves New York, from erty 3t., 448:30 A. M.: South Ferry, 8:25 A. M. Itchback, 50 cents additional - Adv.

ADVANCE ON PEKIN BEGUN? DESPATCH FROM GEN. CHAFFEE WHICH

THE DEPARTMENT WITHHOLDS. Contains a Report of a Military Movement Which the Officials Do Not Wish to Become Known at This Time Generally Belleved That the Forward Movement Has Begun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A cablegram from Gen.

haffee, commander of the American military forces in China, was received at the War Department late this afternoon. The announcement was made that the message had been received, but Secretary Root said that for important reasons it should not be made public, and he would not discuss its contents. It is learned that one reason for withholding the message is that Gen. Chaffee reports a military movement which the officials do no from leaving Shanghat and that the United | want to become known at this time. While Secretary Root refused to say whether Gen. haffee had reported that the advance had begun or that it had been delayed, other War Department officials said that there could be no necessity for keeping a delay in the advance secret, and that the attitude of the Department showed clearly that the advance had either begun or was about to begin and that the Secretary of War, fearing that this information might be cabled to Pekin from this country if it were known, had refused to tell the contents of the message. Another reason for believing that the cable-

gram announces the advance of the allied forces is that Gen. Chaffee had instructions from the Secretary of War to cable the War Department immediately when the forward movement was begun. It has been known here that preparations were being made for an advance upon Pekin as soon as possible, and the officials fully expected to hear from Gen. Chaffee last night to the effect that the troops had started. When it was learned this morning that the message had not arrived it was taken to indicate that the movement had been delayed because of the inability of the allied forces to get their transportation and provision ashore in proper shape for the movement to begin. The receipt of the message this afternoon changed this opinion among the officers who were watching the operations in China, but who are not aware of the contents of the cablegram. They expressed the opinion that the relief column had started on Wednesday, as expected, but that Gen. Chaffee's cablegram had been delayed in transmittal.

It was said to-night that the decision not to

make public a despatch announcing the advance was reached at the meeting of the Cabinet this morning, when the Cabinet discussed the despatch from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, in which he said that Li Hung Chang had told the French Consul that no communication with the Ministers would be permitted, as the allies were going to march on Pekin. This was thought to indicate the feeling of the Chinese officials, and for fear that the Chinese in Pekin may become enraged if they heard the allies were coming and do violence to the Ministers, it was thought best not to make public any message from Gen. Chaffee announcing an advance. Several reasons were given for this decision. One was that the safety of the Ministers would thus be insured, and the other was that the allied troops would be able to get nearer to Pekin without opposition if the troops in Pekin did not know of the movement Whether or not the cablegram will be made pub lie to-morrow could not be learned. The Secretary of War declined to say just when it could be given out for publication.

In regard to the implied threats from Chinese officials that it would be safer for the foreign Ministers if the movement on Pekin was no made one official of the War Department said to-night

"No Chinese threats can or will keep us from moving upon Pekin just as soon as possible There will be no delay because of any threats to harm the Ministers. It is our duty to go to their rescue. We will hold the Chinese Gov ernment responsible for their safety until they are rescued. If they fail to protect them when according to their own admissions, they can do so and are doing so now that will necessitate still further action. War is not wanted by the United States, but it is certain that we will not tolerate any unfriendly act by the Government of China. China had better protect the Minsters or she may force herself into war with more than one Power. We will advance to the rescue of Minister Conger and the other Americans and, if I am not mistaken, call China's bluff.

CASUALTIES AT TIENTSIN. Full List of the Killed and Wounded in the Ninth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The War Department eceived to-day a delayed cablegram from Gen. MacArthur at Manila, giving a list of the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth Infantry killed and wounded in the fight at Tientsin Adjutant-General Corbin has had prepared statement, giving not only the names, but the addresses and names of the nearest relative and place of enlistment of each man. The statement is as follows:

KILLED -Emerson H. Liscum, Colonel. Company A-John A. Potter, enlisted at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; George H. Buckley enlisted at Rochester, N. Y. (P. Buckley, Fair

port, N. Y.).

Company B.—Corporal Richard B. Slater, enlisted at Madison Barracks, N. Y.; John McPartland.

Worcester, Mass. (Felix McPartland, County Leitrim, Ireland); Gothfreyed Syenson, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.;

County Leitrim, Ireland); Gothfreyed Svenson, Worcester, Mass. E. L. Johnson, Worcester, Mass.

Company C. Barney Gonyea, Boston, Mass. (Kate Gonyea, Worcester, Mass.); Robert B. Golden, Philadelphia, Pa. (Miss Lissie Golden, Ogden, Utah).

Company D. John B. Porter, Des Moines, Ia (Mary E. Porter, Swan, Ia).

Company F. Oscar G. Olsen, Indianapolis, Ind.; Christ Enzleman, Huntington, Ind.; John J. Drehr, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Axel Skogsberg, Worcester Mass. (Anders Skogsberg, Worcester Mass. (Anders Skogsberg, Worcester Mass. (Anders Skogsberg, Worcester Mass. (Anders Skogsberg, Schwertfeger, Utica, N. Y. (Maggie Schwertfeger, 22 Walnut street, Utica, N. Y.). Company G. Clyde J. Jamison, Philadelphia, Pa. (father, name not given, Beach Haven, Pa.): Fred E. Rieffennacht, Madison Barracks, Y. Y. (Barbara E. Cook, Lowville, N. Y.); John P. Smith, San Carlos, A. T. (Mrs. Conrad Smith, Raritan, N. J.); Dewey Rogers, Portland, Ore. (Mrs. Helen D. Rogers, Prospect Hill, Tacoma Wash.)

N. 1. (Bardara E. Coda, Lowylle, N. J.); John P. Smith, San Carlos, A. T. (Mrs. Conrad Smith, Raritan, N. J.); Dewey Rogers, Portland, Ore. (Mrs. Helen D. Rogers, Prospect Hill, Tacoma Wash.).

Wounded James Regan, Major; Charles R. Noyes, Captain; Edwin V. Bookmiller, Captain; Louis B. Lawton, First Lieutenant; Frank R. Lang, Second Lieutenant.

Company A.—Corporal Arnold Peruzzy, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; John N. J. Dimond, Globe Village, Fall River, Mass.; William H. Dimond, Globe Village, Fall River, Mass.; Martin Dumphy, Waterbury, Conn. (Mr. P. Dumphy, 27 Wilson street, Waterbury, Conn.); George F. Murphy, Madison Barracks, N. V. (Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, South Adams, Mass.); John S. Seymour, Fall River, Mass. (Henry J. Seymour, Fall River, Mass.).

Company B.—Corporal Michael Conroy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Corporal John Gallant, Providence, R. I.; Arthur W. Ruggles, Boston, Mass. (Charles Ruggles, Lynn, Mass.); Robert Crawford, Waterbury, Conn. (B. Crawford, Beacon Falls Conn.); Henry E. Stillings, Boston, Mass. (E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass.); Party Van Leer, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Patrick Cox, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Carporal James R. W. Rowley, 17 Hickory street, Rochester, N. Y.; Clarence J. McBride, New York city.

Company C. Sergt, Joseph A. Dory, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Sergt, Joseph A. Dory, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal James R. Burton, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal James R. Burton, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal James R. Burton, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal Samuel F. Whipps, Manila; Corporal Sherman E. Dickinson, Denver, Col. (P. M. Jumper, Hubble, Neb.); James J. O'Neil, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Robert H. Vonshilck, San Francisco, Cal.

Company D.—F. rst Sergt, George Bailey, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Goseph Myan, Detroit, Mich. Gohn Ryan, Wyandotte, Mich. J. Rynacuse, N. Y.; Joseph Munch. Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.; Jose

Manon, Cheveland, Onto Castochos, Serioli, Mass. (Mary Murphy, Solomon Falls, N. H.).
Company F—forporal Frank M. Leonard, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal Gustav Bartz, Pittsburg, Pa.; David A. Murphy, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal Gustav Bartz, Pittsburg, Pa.; David A. Murphy, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Crank Murphy, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Crank Murphy, Third Precinct police station, Troy, N. Y.; Francis, Magree, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis Magree, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis Magree, 2620 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick E. Shoecraft, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Edward Wright, Kingston, N. Y. (Alfred Wright, Exopus, N. Y.). Arthur Ables, Utica, N. Y.; Mretra, E. Boney, Hamden, Delaware county, N. Y.; Orin C. Weston, Syracuse, N. Y. (O. J. Weston, Orwell, N. Y.; David H. Hammons, St. Louis, Mo. (residence 3831 Russell avenue, St. Louis; Mo. (residence 3831 Russell avenue, St. Louis; Harry A. Norton, New Haven, Conn. J. B. Norton, Haddam, Conn.); John P. Dimond, San Francisco, Cal.
Company G—Corporal Stephen O'Dea, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Corporal Thomas H. Curren, Elmira, N. Y.; Corporal Thomas H. Curren, Elmira, N. Y.; Corporal Denis Moriarty, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Loda B. King, Baltimore, Md. George P. King, Georgetown, Del.; Philip Wubnig, New York city (Max Wubnig, 552 Sackman street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter F. Coleman, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; William Coleman, Hion, N. Y.; William L. Partlan, Oil City, Pa. (James C. Partlan, Lorain, Ohlo.). Company H.—First Sergt, Weley Bickhart, Tarlac, P. I.; Corporal Albert Juhl, Olean, N. Y.; Corporal Jacob Mengel, Syracuse, N. Y.; Corporal George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass., Andrew Roden, Syracuse, N. Y.; (Mary Roden, 1515 Canal street, Syracuse, N. Y.; (Mary Roden, 1515 Canal street, Syracuse, N. Y.; (Cara Westervelt, Susquehanna, Pa.); Lewis L. Frish, North, Adams, Mass. (A. M. Frish, Pittsfield, Mass.); John P. McSweeney, Boaton, Mass. (John McSweeney, Kerry, Ireland); Charlese P. Riley, Chloago, Ill. (Denis Riley, Ypsilanti, Mich.); Ralph E

MISSING. Company B-Myron C. Miller, Rochester, Y. (Mrs. Z. Miller, 1 Howell street, Roches-

SINCE DIED. -- COMPANT G.

Corporal Stephen O'Dea, Madison Barracks, Y.; Company C. James O'Nell, Fort Ontario, Y. (residence, 140 East Bridge street, Osrego, N. Y.). wego, N. 1.).

A number of the mentioned did not give the names of their nearest relatives when they enlisted, and the War Department has no record of this information.

SHARP CRITICISM OF COMMANDERS. Correspondent Says Officers at Tientsin Needlessly Delay While Envoys Suffer in Pekin. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.- A news agency despatel from Tientsin, dated July 25, says that a majority of the commanders say that the relief expedition will start for Pekin about the middle of August. Meanwhile the officers of high rank give nightly entertainments and elaborate dinnets, while the military bands play operation airs. The foreign residents and friends of those in Pekin are dissatisfied and accuse the army of indifference.

Mr. Tenny, President of the Tientsin Unirersity, says: "This is not in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Twenty-one thousand soldiers are staying here while women and children of their own race are starving and waiting massacre eighty miles away. officers are wasting time in bickering about petty politics.

Others who are acquainted with the country upport Mr. Tenny. They say there were suficient troops to proceed to Pekin when the native city of Tientsin fell, and by scouring the country they could have provided themselve with transport. The prevailing opinion among civilians and many of the officers, notably the Japanese and Americans, confirms this view. It is remarked that the European officer

are over-attached to the rules laid down in the books. Gen. Dorward and other high officers. however, think that the foreigners in Pekin have been able to hold out against .the Chinese. There is the best of feeling among the

Chinese. There is the best of feeling among the different officers and soldiers, though the lack of organization and the fact that there is no commander-in-chief handicaps progress.

The Japanese are giving a splendid exhibition of organization. Their whole machinery moves like clockwork. Small boats and lighters were forwarded from Japan, and every regiment was landed quickly and without confusion and started for Tientsin in a few hours after the transports entered the harbor. The handling of the Japanese army and the bravery of these troops are a revelation to the Europeans and command the respect and admiration of the foreign officers.

The heat in Tientsin is intense. Last week the mercury averaged 100 degrees. Yesterday it registered 104. The disregard of sanitary regulations by certain of the troops is a serious menses. The streets are full of refuse and an insufferable stench pervades the town.

SEYMOUR'S TRIP TO NANKIN

Consuls Said to Fear That It Will Cause Some Trouble. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN Paris, Aug. 8 .- Despatches from Shanghai

say that the Consuls are afraid that the action of Vice-Admiral Seymour in proceeding up the Yang-tse-Kiang toward Nankin is likely to produce trouble, for which he alone will be responsible. At the same time the Consuls avor the formation of an international force to protect Shanghal, under Admiral Seymour's ommand. LONDON, Aug. 3.-A despatch from Shanghat

of yesterday's date gives a new version of Vice-Admiral Seymour's visit to Nankin. It was originally stated that Admiral Seymout telegraphed Viceroy Liu Kun Yi of Nankin that he would pay a visit to that official. The latter sent word back that he was ill and could not receive the Admiral. Thereupon, according to the latest version, Admiral Seymour telegraphed back that he would not insist on interviewing the Viceroy, and that an official call was unnecessary. Then Liu invited the Admiral to visit Nankin.

AMMUNITION SEIZED AT CANTON. Austrian and Italian Warships Leave Hong Kong for Shanghal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HONG KONG, Aug. 2.—A junk having on oard seventy rifles and 10,000 cartridges was seized at Canton yesterday. The Austrian warship Maria Theresa and the Italian warship Fleramosca have sailed hence for Shanghal.

Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyer Stranded. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- A despatch from Chefoo to the Standard, bearing date of Aug. 1, says that the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Niji is stranded on Ears Rock, two hours from Wei

GEN. WILSON SAILS FOR CHINA.

hai-wel.

Maru-Mr. Rockhill Also Aboard. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 .- The steamer Amer ca Maru sailed to-day for the Orient, via Honolulu, with about thirty cabin passengers and a lulu, with about thirty cabin passengers and a large cargo. There was a number of prominent passengers on board, including Brig.-Gen. James H. Wilson, and W. W. Rockhill, Commissioner from the United States to China. Gen. Wilson arrived late last night. He is under orders to proceed to Tientsin, where he will report to Mai.-Gen. Chaffee for duty with the forces in China. He is accompanied by his aides, Lieuts, James H. Reeves and G. H. Turner and Orderly Alleyn. Commissioner Rockhill goes to Shanghai to learn the conditions in China and report to the President. Other passengers were Commander N. E. Miles of the Nashville and W. F. Smith and his wife. Mr. Smith is an engineer in the United States Navy. States Navy.

WAGE SCALE IN TIN-PLATE MILLS. Failure of the Conference to Agree on a

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3. After a fruitless effort to arrange a wage scale for tin-plate mill workers all over the country the con-

workers all over the country the conference between representatives of the American Tin Plate Company and the Tin Plate Workers International Protective Association was to-night adjourned. The conference is to be renewed at a time and place yet to be decided upon. Slight increases in waxes and a readjustment of hours are demanded by the men. Mills will remain shut down pending an adjustment, of which both sides seem to be sanguine.

In the conference here the Workers' Association was represented by George Powell, President, Newcastle, Pa.: Charles E. Lawyer, Secretary, Elwood, Ird.; Allen Mason, Elwood, Ind.; John Rowbold, Elwood City, Pa.; H. J. Scanlon, Pittsburg; William Comstock, Ellwood Ind.; James Ryan, New Castle, Pa.: Martin Mooney, Anderson, Ind., and S. W. Seatole, Garret, Ind. The American Tinplate Company is represented by the foliowing committee: Warner Arms, Youngstown, Warner Leeds, New York; George Greer, Newcastle, Pa.; Berthold Goldsmith, Elwood, Pa.; William Pamfield, Beaver Falls, Pa., and J. R. Phillips, Pittsburg.

CONGER'S MESSAGE GENUINE

It Is Signed Conger and Is the Same as the

THE ORIGINAL COPY RECEIVED BY CONSUL GOODNOW

One Received at the State Department -- Three Words Left Out in Translating It by the Chinese Legation Now Supplied. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The State Department has received a despatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Chefoo, dated at night on Aug. 2. stating that when he learned from the Shanghai papers that doubts were entertained of the genuineness of the Conger cipher telegram he wired on the 27th to the Governor of Shantung to send him the original by courier. The Governor at once complied with his request, sending a special postman, who, by travelling night and day for five days, made the journe; which in ordinary times would have required twelve days. He delivered to Mr. Fowler the original of the Conger cipher despatch. It is signed by Mr. Conger and dated July 17. It is precisely the same as the message reogived at the State Department with several words prefixed which came in an unintelligible form to the Chinese legation here. The despatch in its complete form says that the members of the American legation had been besteged for a month in the British legation. Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the genuineness of the despatch.

There is an interesting story in regard to the allure of the Government to get the full text of Mr. Conger's message. The story did not come out until after Secretary Hay and Minister Wu Ting-fang had an interview this morning. It appears that the Chinese cipher code and the State Department cipher code are identical in being based on groups of five numerals, so that in translating the message rom the Tsung-li-Yamen transmitting Mr. Conger's message the Tsung-li-Yamen's despatch and the Conger despatch gave the appearance of being written in the same code. The telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen was quite long and had been somewhat tangled in transmission. In translating it the attachés of the Chinece legation here got along fairly well with the aid of their own code book until they reached the first symbol group of Mr. Conger's despatch. After endeavoring vainly to decipher this, in the belief that it was part of the Tsung-li-Yamen's telegram, they gave it up, supposing that it had been badly mixed in transmission. The next group appeared to be the beginning of Mr. Conger's message, and the Chinese officials began there. They therefore did not atempt to translate any more symbols until after the signature "Conger," when their own elegram began again.

Mr. Fowler, in his despatch received to-day. said that the original Conger message, which he had received from the Governor of Shantung by courier, contained at the beginning the words, "For a month," which did not appear in the translation made by the State Department of the cipher groups followed by the signature "Conger." contained in the Tsung-linature "Conger." contained in the Issing-il-Yamen's telegram. When Minister Wu was told of this by Secretary Hay to-day, he ex-plained that these words were probably con-tained in the group which his attaches had tried to decipher in the belief that they were part of the Issing-il-Yamen's despatch. The Issing-il-Yamen's telegram, as received by Mr. Wu, was produced, and the symbols unintelligible to the Chinese legation staff were found to be in the State Department cipher book and to read "For a month."

he State Department cipher book and to read For a month."

Mr. Fowler said in his message that the Conger despatch was signed. "E. H. Conger, July 17."

As transmitted by the Governor of Shantung it was signed merely "Conger," and there was no date, although the Governor told Consul Goodnow in a telegram that he was forwarding "a cipher message from Conger of the 18th."

As now fully translated the message from Mr. Conger reads as follows:

"For a month in British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Outck relief only thing can prevent general massacre.

E. H. CONGER.

"July 17."

In view of Consul Fowler's despatch the President and Cabinet at their meeting to-day accepted the Conger message as absolutely genuine. Mr. Fowler, who is presumably familiar with Mr. Conger's signature, had seen the original message and was satisfied that it had been written by the American Minister on July 17. The attention of the President and his advisers was called to the Chinese statement that the Conger despatch had been received from Mr. Conger by the messenger of the Tsung-li-Yamen on July 18, while the original showed that it was dated July 17. The President offered an explanation of this. He said that probably Mr. Conger had on July 17 represed a message which he invaded said that probably Mr. Conger had on July 17 prepared a message, which he intended to send out at the first opportunity, and when the Chinese messenger presented on July 18 Secretary Hay's telegram, asking for tidings of Mr. Conger's condition, he gave the messenger the despatch written and dated on the previous date, as it answered Mr. Hay's inquiry. The officials do not regard as important the fact that Mr. Conger said on July 17 that the Chinese troops were shelling the legation, while the recent official and press despatches show that a truce was arranged on that day. They say that the truce may not have been begun when Mr. Conger wrote his despatch.

TIDINGS OF MISSIONARIES.

Reported Massacre at Nodos, Island of Hainan Contradicted.

aries at Nodos, on the island of Hainan, off the southeast coast of China, was contradicted by a cablegram received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city. The despatch was from the Rev. William M. Campbell, a Presbyterlan missionary stationed at Klung-chow. It read as follows: Hol-How, Aug. 2.-Nodoa arrived. Hainan quiet.

The Rev. A. W. Halsey, commenting upon the despatch, said yesterday that the news received from Hainan contradicting the report sent out from Shanghai last week gave the board great relief. It was the first authentic word received from Hainan in two months. The missionaries stationed at Nodos and who, according to the despatch, are now at Hoi-how, a few miles from Kung-chow, or at Hong Kong, were the Rev. William J. Leveritt, the Rev. J. C. Patterson and wife, E. D. Vanderburgh, M. D., and wife, and Mrs. M. R. Melrose. Those stationed at Kiung-chow were the Rev. C. H. Newton and wife, H. M. McCandilsa, M. D., and wife, the Rev. William M. Campbell and wife, the Rev. F.

Rev. William M. Campbell and w.fe, the Rev. F. P. Gilman. Sidney L. Lasell, M. D., and Miss Kate L. Schaeffer.

The Rev. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Churoh. received yesterday a cablegram from the Rev. Spencer Lewis of Chung-king, west China, which stated that the Methodist Inissionaries in central China were to leave for Shanghai on Aug. 1. Chung-king is about 1,500 miles from Shanghai, above the rapids on the Yang-tse River, and it is supposed that the missionaries will attempt to sail down the river. The missionaries of the board stationed in western China were the Rev. Joseph Beach, the Rev. Olin Cady and wife, Harry L. Canright, M. D. and wife, the Rev. James O. Curnow and wife, the Rev. Spencer Lewis and wife, the Rev. Edward Manley and wife, the Rev. Jacob Peat and wife, and in addition, Misses Helen Galloway, Clara Collier and Ella Manning, sent out by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Church.

The Rev. Charles L. Rhoades, District Secre-

Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Church.

The Rev. Charles L. Rhoades, District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, received resterday a copy of a despatch forwarded from the main office in Boston which announced the safety of the Baptist missionaries in eastern China and the salling of the Rev. T. D. Holmes, who was stationed at Hang-chow, and the Rev. C. E. Bonsfield at Shao-hing, for the United States. Mr. Rhoades said that the following Baptist missionaries were safe and were at Shaighai or in towns along the const. The Rev. J. R. Goddard, wife and daughter, J. S. Grant, M. D., and wite, and Miss. Helen T. torbin of Ming-po; Mrs. C. E. Bonsfield of Shao-king Mrs. T. D. Holmes and children, Miss. Clara E. Righter, Miss La Verne Minniss, Miss. Stella Relyea of Kin-hun; the Rev. J. T. Proctor and wife, the Rev. M. D. Eubank and wife of Hu-chau and the Rev. W. S. Sweet and family of Hang-chow. Dr. Rhrades said yesterday that no word has been heard from the Baptist missionaries in western China, and he said that the comparative inaccessibility of the district was the cause for the delay.

The report that sixty missionaries of the China Inland Mission of England had been massacred in the Province of Shan-si has increased the anxiety felt by the American Board of Foreign Missions for its fourteen missionaries in that province.

Stole a Clock From the Chelsea.

Stole a Clock From the Chelses. Detectives Pearson and McCarthy of the West Twentieth street station, saw two men carrying a big onyx clock through West Iwenty-fifth street last night and arrested them. The clock had been stolen from the Chelsea in West Twenty-third street. The men were locked up. They said they were Joseph McGann, 23 years old, of 430 East Fifty-seventh street, and John McDonald, 25 years old, of 401 West Fifttieth street.

SHAH'S ASSALIANT AN ANARCHIST. Paris Police Discover That He Is Francois Sa son, a Pastry Cook's Assistant.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. PARIS, Aug. 3 .- M. Puybaraud, Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Poice, has discovered a dossier containing a description and the measurements of the man who attempted to kill the Shah of Persia yesterday. He is François Salson, and he was born in the Department of Aveyron on Feb. 10, 1876. His occupation is that of a pastry cook's assist-

On Dec. 24, 1894, he was sent to jail for three months for advocating anarchy at a meeting in Paris. Recently he was condemned by default and sentenced to eight months' imprison ment for an attempted homicide in Algeria. LONDON, Aug. 3 -It is officially announce

hat in consequence of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh) the Shah of Persia has abandoned hi proposed visit to England.

BACK FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Discharged Soldier's Trip Home -Life on the Transport - Fumigation at San Francisco.

It might interest some of THE SUN'S nu merous readers to hear the experiences of a sol dier from the Philippines on the voyage home. I was honorably discharged from Company D. Sixth United States Infantry, at Binalbagan, Negros Island, on account of expiration of my term of enlistment, on April 26, of this year I left there on board a Filipino "lorcha" or sailboat for Iloilo, Isle of Panay, en route to Manila. After about one week's delay I proceeded on a Spanish steamer called the Isla de Negros and arrived in Manila on May 9, reported a once to the Adjutant General, to the Transportation Quartermaster, to the Commissary Subsistence and to the captain of the port to get a permit to leave Manila. I was attached to the Twentieth United States Infanty for rations during my stay; but my health being poor I secured lodgings in the Young Men's Christian Association, near the Bridge of Spain. and took my meals in the restaurants,

On May 14 I embarked on board the Arm transport Grant, with somewhat of a motley crowd of forty-five time-expired men, 276 sick, sent home for treatment or discharge, 18 in sanes and 145 military prisoners, sent to the States to undergo imprisonment, also severa civilians deported by the authorities for various misdemeanors. We sailed next day. found the food on the Grant plain but good the drinking water was iced and excellent; the bathing facilities were not all that could be de sired, but by exercising a little patience a mar could procure his salt-water bath every day The weather during the voyage was splendid out of all our sick we had only two deaths. Every soldier not otherwise employed, ex-

cept the prisoners, could enjoy himself on the deck in reading, playing checkers, cards, watching the flying fishes at their frolics, fighting his

deck in reading, playing checkers, cards, watching the flying fishes at their frolics, fighting his battles over again.

On May 19 we reached Nagasaki, Japan, for the purpose of coaling, and there we found a great change in the climate from the heat at Manila to the cool breezes of Japan, which acted like a tonic on every one. All off duty went ashore to see the sights, the jinrickisha men did a land office business with the soldiers, trinkets were bought, and many an American dollar was spent there during our two days. "lay over." The coal was brought to the ship in barges and was unloaded by small baskets, the Japanese irrespective of sex standing in line and passing the baskets from one to the other. Whole families came there to work, from the father and mother down to the smallest tot of a child. The children are employed returning the empty baskets to the coal barges. It was nothing uncomment osee mothers with their young babies slung over their backs while they kept working in line passing the coal into the bowels of the transport.

On May 21 we steamed through the "Inland Sea," mountains on both sides of us, every foot of landcuitivated down to the water's edge, and this time of the year its verdure was refreshing to see: the quaint Japanese fishing boats, which reminded one of Columbus's fleet we many a time saw in books, the busy modern steamers plying to and fro, the large guns of the fortifications peering from behind their embrasures and emplacements, showing security and bidding defiance, all made a picture which I never will forget. We steamed by the battleship Oregon, which we all admired; the sailors thronged the deck and cheered as we passed. She looked a formidable monster, with her big gulfus in plain view, always ready for action. The army has a great liking for this ship in consequence of the part she played in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

There was nothing worth recording during the remainder of our trip in the Pacific until we reached the Golden Gate of San Francisco

There was nothing worth recording during the remainder of our trip in the Pacific until we reached the Golden Gate of San Francisco. We were held in quarantine, and on June 10 were brought ashore at Angel Island. Here all our property, viz., clothing, &c., was fumigated: each man had to empty his trunk, valise or bag into square wire baskets, which were numbered, placed on trucks and put into large retorts, where the process of fumigation takes place: afterward we marched to the bathhouses, each man undressed and placed his clothing on a rack; those racks were then carried away by the attendants of the establishment and placed in the retorts; a sait water bath was indulged in, and we again formed ranks; two doctors examined each soldier individually through the whole lines, one in front, the other in rear, searching the body for any symptoms of bubonic plague or other contagious disease. Then we were allowed to dress temporarily in clothing supplied for this purpose until our clothing was returned to us after fumigation. We then repacked our trunks, &c., and boarded the steamer for San Francisco; en route the customs officials inspected our belongings and searched for contraband articles; finally, we landed once more on our native soil and separated each to his own destination in the States.

In concluding I would like to say that it was with feelings of indignation and horror I heard people here in the East relating stories which appeared from time to time in certain papers regarding churches descerated and sacred images and pletures defiled. During the whole of my service in the Philippines, which was both extensive and varied, I never saw anything of the sort. Every one seemed to hold these things as sacred there as they would here in the United States. No other Government in the world would have permitted such proceedings during a state of war, everything that can possibly be accomplished is done for the natives by the Government officials. John Egan, Late Company D, Sixth United States Infantry. e reached the Golden Gate of San Francisco

ROBERT DUNLAP DEAD.

Poisoning at Monmouth Beach. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3 -Robert Dunlap. the hat manufacturer, died suddenly this afternoon at his country seat in the clubhouse circle. Monmouth Beach, in his 68th year. Mr. Dunlap had been ill since Wednesday. His condition was not alarming, however, until yester day when the attending physician announced that he was suffering from ptomaine poisoning. Mr. and Mrs. Duniap were to sail for Europe

next week. Mr. Duniap was the son of William Dunlap and was born in New York,Oct. 17, 1834. He started in business as a clerk with Knox in 1853. Four years later he went into business for himself at 557 Broadway. Two years after he opened a store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Finally he moved to the present site of the business. Mr. Dunlap was a member of the Manhattan and Phenix clubs. He was also a member of the Larchmont and the New York Yacht clubs and a fellow in the National Academy of Design.

He was a director in the Garfield National Bank, the Bank of the State of New York, a trustee in the Excelsior Savings Bank, a director of the Garfield Safe Deposit and of the Morris Grau Opera Company. Mr. Dunlap married Amelia N., daughter of Dr. T. H. Burras, who with four daughters and a son, survives. The children are, W.A. Dunlap of New York, Mrs. E. A. Baker of East Orange, Mrs. J. L. Bradshaw of New York and Mrs. J. Lawson Johnston of London. A private funeral service will be held on Sunday evening at Monmouth Beach. The funeral will take riace at St. Thomas's Church, New York, on Moniay.

The Hat and Allied Trades will meet on Monday at the Broadway Central Hotel to take action on the death of Mr. Dunlap. self at 557 Broadway. Two years after he opened

FOR A LATTA SCHOLARSHII

Gift to the University of Pennsylvania in Hou of James Latta of Revolutionary Days.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 3 - William J. Latta bagiven the University of Pennsylvania \$5,000 for the establishment of a scholarship in memory of his great-grandfather, James Latta, who was a member of the class of 1754. He was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and was distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and was third Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America. During the Revolutionary War he served both as private and chapian in the Pennsylvania militia. He was in the same class as Jacob Duche, chaplain of the Continental Congress and rector of Christ and St. Peter's churches, Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and ofJohn Morgan, founder of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

ALARM OF CHINESE HERE. IN NEW YORK THEY FEAR THE POS-

SIBILITIES OF BOYCOTT. liolence Has Occurred in Other Places, but in New York the Condition of Affairs in the Orient Has Brought No Disturbance-Some Chiness Withdrawing Money From Banks.

The principal concern of the New York Chinese since the outbreak of the trouble in China has been that the people of this city will boycott them in return for the way in which their countrymen are treating Americans and Europeans in the Orient. The Chinese of this city are not afraid of physical violence. They realize that they will be protected by the police, but they are afraid that their business interests will suffer and so the sightest utterance of a Chinese calculated to rouse any sentiment against the Mongolian is visited with the severest punishment by the secret societies to which

There was an illustration of that in this city lately when a Chinese artist of more than ordinary intelligence translated some despatches into his own language and drew pictures of the fortifications at Taku for a local newspaper. In some way the Chinese in the Mott stree colony got the idea that this man was trying to rouse public sentiment against his countrymen. He hadn't done any such thing, for nothing that he did could have been construed into such an attempt. Nevertheless he was summoned to appear before the leaders of his societies, but receiving a tip that an order had been issued to kill him, he fled. During hi absence his wife and his friends managed to quare things with the societies, and he is now back in the colony, leading a very quiet life and scarcely daring to open his mouth or address any but his own people for fear that what he may say will be misconstrued. There is a great deal of Chinese capital invested

and if New Yorkers did take it into their heads to start an anti-Chinese agitation the result would be disastrous to the Chinese. No one has taken the initiative, and it is to be hoped that no one will, for the New York Chinese is a peaceable enough man and minds his own ousiness. Reports from other cities show that John Chinaman has not fared so well as he has in New York. In some places he has been driven almost crazy by assaults on places of business. and in more than one town dozens of the Chines have been driven out of business by the application of the boycott.

A Sun reporter made a trip up into Chinatown the other day to find out whether the troubles in the Orient had had any effect on the businesses in which Chinese are connected. It was with the greatest difficulty that even the most intelligent of the Chinese could be induced to talk. Those that did talk would not hear of their names being used, and they seemed half scared to death during the conversations for fear that some one would hear them. The fear of the secret society is great in the

heart of the Chinese, and, so far as could be heart of the Chinese, and, 7so far as could be learned from these unwilling sources, Chinese interests in this city have suffered but little as yet. In Manhattan and The Bronx not a laundry has been forced out of business, and the same is true of Broeklyn. At Woodhaven Junction, which is in the borough of Queens, two Chinese who were rivals in the laundry business had enjoyed prosperity until the news from China came and shocked the country. Some one in Woodhaven started a boycott on the laundrymen. It's never hard to find followers when the leader is energetic. This leader was energetic. Every customer that the Chinese had was pledged not to send any more laundry to them, within two days. That settled the Chinese. In a week they moved out, and there hasn't been a Chinese laundry in Woodhaven since.

settled the Chinese. In a week they moved out, and there hasn't been a Chinese laundry in Woodhaven since.

There was an incident at a savings bank in this city the other day which shows that John is not entirely at ease in his mind about things, and that he is looking for an outbreak of some kind before long. Three Chinese who had accounts in the bank walked in, and going to the teller's window, shoved in their books and demanded all the money they had on deposit. The teller counted out the money and gave it to them. Then from curiosity he asked them why they wanted their money. At first they were uncommunicative, but after a while one of them said in good English that the Chinese men were becoming alarmed at the anti-Chinese sentiment that had sprung up in other cities, and were afraid that it would develop here. They wanted their money because they didn't know when they might have to get out in a hurry. That was all they would say about the matter. A number of other Chinese who had money in the bank called during the next few days and closed their accounts. These Chinese, however, represented less than 50 per cent. of the Chinese who had accounts in the bank. The others have not only not come in for their

days and closed their accounts. These Chinese, however, represented less than 50 per cent of the Chinese who had accounts in the bank. The others have not only not come in for their money but have added to their accounts regularly each week since the outbreak of trouble in their own land.

It is in the West, particularly in Chicago, that the Chinese have suffered from the reciprocal methods of some Americans. A recent report from that city said that fully a dozen laundries had been obliged to suspend because of the feeling against Chinese in the city, and that several others had had to cut down their working forces over 50 per cent. Wo Sung Let, a banker of Chicago and one of the wealthiest Chinese in the city, speaks the English language like a native, and in a recent edition of the Chicago Inter Ocean he sums up the situation in very interesting style.

"It seems," he saws, "that the white people have become prejudiced because of the Boxer troubles. The white people think that we are in sympathy with the Boxers and that they have our moral support. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every Chinaman, in the city, and I know all the good ones, regrets the trouble and hopes that the foreigners have not been murdered. We are the subjects of the Emperor and as such must uphold the dynasty. Some of us have even authorized the Chinese Consul at San Francisco to offer to the Chinese Government our services and our property to the end that the foreigners, and especially the Americans, in Chinamay be saved.

"As to the effect the war is having on us here, I will say that we have felt it. There are more than 300 Chinese laundries in the city. Before the war each one of these laundries employed from four to twelve hands, all Chinese, and one of them employed thirty. The force in the latter was cut down last week to thirteen men. Most of the others have laid of half of their men. I can tell this by seeing the men come down here, where the restaurants and the employment bureaus are. Most of the others have laid of hal

menced four of them have told me that they had suspended, because their customers, thinking they were of the same clan as the Boxers, withdrew their trade.

"Among the Chinamen depositing money with me are a number of truck gardeners in the far southern part of the city. I have seen several of these the last few days. They tell me that since the Americans have come to believe that their Minister and his family have been killed in China most of the Chinamen's products have been allowed to rot and die on their hands. The reason for this is that the Chinamen depend largely on themselves for the sale of their produce. They carry it about from house to house in baskets instead of taking it to the regular markets. In that way they get better prices and they have to work a little harder, but they do not mind that.

"What the end will be I cannot see. It is all through a mistake Every Chinaman in Chicago, I dare say, is the friend of the Americans. They are not lawless and disobedient to the rules the white people have made. That is proved by the fact that a Chinaman is rarely seen in a police court, and if the facts were known the Chinaman in Chicago is much more imposed upon by the white people than the reverse. But we are not complaining; we are thankful for the kind treatment we have received from the better Americans, and we only wish we could assure them that we stand ready to do anything we can, in our humble way, to assist them in their troubles in our own land."

The Chinese restaurants in Chicago seem to have suffered a good deal, too. Here in New York, where there are more Chinese restaurants than in any city in the country, with the possible exception of San Francisco, the restaurants are all doing the usual amount of business. Business is not so brisk now, but the Chinamen say that it never is as good in the summer as in the winter.

ACCUSED BY A 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL. A Strange Man Who Read a Book to Her to Central Park Arrested for Assault.

A well-dressed man, who said that he was Ammond R. Davidson, a musician of 242 West Forty-seventh street, but who admitted that both his name and address were fictitious. was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the

was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville police court vesterday afternoon on a charge of having abducted and assaulted Annette Duryen, 15 years old, of 101 East Eightythird street.

The girl said that she was reading a book yesterday afternoon in Central Park, near the reservoir, when the man approached her and asked her to let him read the book to her. She allowed him to do so, and later, she declared, he lured her into the Belvedere. Policeman McGinty arrested the couple.

Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until to-day, sending the girl to the Gerry society, meanwhile, and holding the man in \$1,000 bail. He could not furnish the bail and was locked up. It is said that he is a musician employed regularly in an Eighth avenue theatre.



Because to-day is a half day is no reason for your thinking your welcome will be half hearted, or that there is anything half-way in the clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings we offer, whether for man or boy.

255 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince, 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St. We fill orders

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Contest for the Control of the Legislature This Year Is Expected to Be Close.

For many years, irrespective of local political changes, West Virginia had steadily two Democratic United States Senators. 28 has now two Republican United States Senators, and the term of one, Stephen B. Elkins, expires on March 3, 1901. Mr. McKinley carried West Virginia four years ago by a plurality of 11,500, and Mr. Atkinson, the Republic can candidate for Governor, had a like majority in the same year. Both Republicans and Democrats have already made their nomina tions for Governor this year, the Democrats having nominated Judge Polk and the Republicans A. B. White, and it is the general opinion that West Virginia will duplicate in November the record of two years ago in giving a substantial majority for the Republican elec-

oral and State ticket. The control of the Legislature, however, is by no means so clearly foreshadowed the last Legislature having forty-nine Republican and forty-eight Democratic members. Following the election of Senator Scott the contest was taken into the United States Senate on the claim that two of the Republican legislators having resigned to participate in the Cuban war were by that reason disqualified. The control of the Legislature turned upor their votes.

The reason why West Virginia may be in he control of one party on the popular vote and of the other party on the control of the legislature arises from the peculiar provision

and of the other party on the control of the Legislature arises from the peculiar provision which regulates the choice of representatives at Charleston. The Senate, or upper branch, is composed of twenty-six, elected for a term of four years from thirteen districts.

No two Senators in a district can be elected from the same county. The House of Delegates, the other branch of the Legislature, is composed of 71 members, apportioned according to the counties on the basis of one delegate for each \$,000 inhabitants. There are fifty-five counties in West Virginia, the total population of which by the last Federal census was 76,000. Accordingly, the more populous counties of the State, notably Ohio and Kanawha, which include the cities of Wheeling and Charleston respectively, have four delegates each, and the other fifty-three counties have 63 delegates or little better than one each, though for apportionment purposes some of the minor counties are attached to neighboring ones in the choice of delegates. Ohio county casts about 12,000 votes and Kanawha a similar number, and, the delegate in each of these counties represents about 3,000 electors, whereas some of the minor counties, which are strongly Democratic, have an undue representation. For this reason the Democratic usually have a majority of the House of Delegates and the Republicans are more often ahead in the Senate, is one of the conspicuous Republican leaders in the country. He was Secretary of War in the Harrison Administration and became a Senator in 1894. In his early career he was Territorial Representative of New Mexico in Congress. The slated Democratic candidate for the Senate, if the Democratic get control of the Charleston Legislature, is

get control of the Charleston Legislature, is John T. McGraw of Grafton, who has been an active Democratic politician for a number of years and was the caucus nominee before the last Legislature against Senator Scott, whose title to his seat the Senate sustained. McGraw is 40 years of age; Elkins is 59.

HOW TOWNE TOOK IT.

Consolation to the Pop Heart Bowed Down

While Democrats Shouted for Adlai. How Mr. Charles Towne, Populist candidate or Vice-President on the ticket with Bryan. took his defeat in Kansas City has not been told, for the reason that only Mr. Towne and a telegraph operator and one other were in the room at the time. It was at the Coates House. The roll was being called on candidates for Vice-President in the Convention Hall. The telegraph operator in the room at the Coates House was alone, taking the vote at the Coates House was alone, taking the vote for his own amusement. Another man was in the room reading. Mr. Towne walked into the room with his thumbs in the broad sash around his waist and asked if there was any news. The operator chanced to know Mr. Towne by sight and told him to sit down and he would keep him informed. As each State was called the operator repeated the result to Mr. Towne. In several of the Southern States, Mr. Towne informed the operator, he Towne, would get so many votes. But at the expiration of the next click of the instrument the operator had to inform Mr. Towne that the State just called had voted for Stevenson or wheever it was.

When Wisconsin was called Mr. Towne was confident that he had a good showing. But as he heard the news from the operator the paper on which Mr. Towne had been keeping tab trembled like a leaf in the wind.

Finally the operator said, rather mechanically, "It's Stevenson." Mr. Towne looked through his big spectacles out of the window, and for a moment his face was a study.

An operator is not usually an impressionable individual. The nature of his work is against it. But in this case the operator turned to Mr. Towne and said, as though he meant it, "I am sorry."

Mr. Towne got up from his chair and thanked for his own amusement. Another man was

"I am sorry."

Mr. Towne got up from his chair and thanked
the operator, but his lips quivered and his

WHO OWNS THE PINTA?

Cutter Yacht Found Half-Capsized in Graves. end Bay.

Capt. Gully of the steamer Isabelle found the 40-foot cutter yacht Pinta half capsized in Gravesend Bay, off Bay Nineteenth street, yesterday morning. The anchor and the topsail were missing from the yacht. In the cabin the Captain found a suit of black clothes, some underclothing and a lot of cooking utensils. There was nothing, however, to show the name of the owner of the yacht. Capt. Gully took an anchor from the Isabelle and anchored the yacht. Then he notified the police. They called up all the yacht clubs along Gravesend Bay, but could get no clue to the owner. If an owner does not claim the yacht to-day it will be taken to Tebo's basin in South Brooklyn and placed in storage. in Gravesend Bay, off Bay Nineteenth street,

ESTATE OF THE FIRST J. J. ASTOR

Years After Probate of the Will. William Waldorf Astor and Charles A. Pea body, as executors of the will of John Jacob Astor, probated in 1848, have assed Surrogate Thomas to approve their sel ct on of Waldorf Thomas to approve their selection of Walderf Astor, son of William Walderf Aster, as one of the executors. The petitioners set forth that by the terms of the will of John Jacob Astor it is provided that when the executors are reduced to two those two shall have the power to appoint a third. The petition does not state how much of the estate still remains for administration. This John Jacob Astor was the first of the name in this country and the new executor is the grandson of the first John Jacob's grandson, John Jacob

